AMENDMENT TO THE CLAIMS

1. (currently amended) A device for transmitting a movement as well as corresponding forces and/or moments, the device comprising:

a drive, a take-off and ~~at least one~~ two coupling elements,

wherein the drive and the take-off are coupled by the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements in such a manner that;

(i) in a decoupled state a rotational movement of the drive causes movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements, wherein movement of the coupling elements is not suitable for transmitting movement from the drive to the take-off, and wherein in the decoupled state movement of the drive causes ~~a movement component of~~ the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements ~~being~~to move radially and orthogonally ~~away from movement of the drive~~with regard to the rotational movement of the drive, and

(ii) wherein in the coupled state a moveable coupling locking element is located between the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements so that the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements can no longer move ~~away~~radially such that movement of the drive causes movement of the coupling elements in a same direction together with the take-off.

2. (currently amended) A device, for transmitting a movement as well as corresponding forces and/or moments, the device comprising:

a drive, a take-off and ~~at least one~~ two coupling elements,

wherein the drive and the take-off are coupled by the ~~least one~~ coupling elements in such a manner that,

(i) in a decoupled state a rotational movement of the take-off causes movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements, wherein movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements is not suitable for transmitting movement of the take-off to the drive, and wherein in the decoupled state movement of the take-off causes ~~a movement components~~ of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements ~~being~~to move radially and

orthogonally ~~away from movement of the drive~~with regard to the rotational movement of the take-off, and

(ii) wherein in the coupled state a moveable coupling locking element is located between the coupling elements so that the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements can no longer move ~~away~~radially such that movement of the take-off causes movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements in a same direction together with the drive.

3. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein movement of the drive in the decoupled state cannot be transmitted to the take-off by the movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements because a ~~mechanical potential~~resistance of the take-off ~~formed by a spring element~~ cannot be overcome.

4. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling locking element causes a coupling as well as a decoupling of the drive and the take-off ~~by the at least one coupling element~~.

5. (currently amended) The device according to claim 4, wherein in the decoupled state the coupling locking element is not engaged with the ~~at least one~~ coupling elements.

6. (canceled)

7. (canceled)

8. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, has to be overcome for moving the coupling locking element from the decoupled state in a coupled state and/or from the coupled state in the decoupled state.

9. (canceled)

10. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, further comprising an actuator for positioning the coupling locking element.

11. (currently amended) The device according to claim 10, wherein the actuator causes a displacement of the coupling locking element ~~by~~with a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, into a position suitable for coupling.

12. (currently amended) The device according to claim ~~9~~11, wherein the actuator is bistable.

13. (previously presented) The device according to claim 10, wherein the actuator comprises an electromagnet arrangement having at least one yoke and a coil.

14. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the device is manipulation resistant such that the movement directions of the at least one coupling element is orthogonal with respect to attacks to be expected in a longitudinal direction of the device and/or counter-moments compensate for forces caused by an attack.

15. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, has to be overcome for a relative movement between the drive and take-off, wherein said potential is lower than a mechanical potential of the take-off formed by the storage device.

16. (currently amended) The device according to claim ~~7~~8, wherein the potential formed by the spring element, is such that when the force at a drive falls below a specific value, the coupling locking element can be brought into and/or out of a coupling position without the application of a force.

17. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the drive and take-off are coupled by means of the ~~at least one~~ coupling element<u>s</u> ~~in~~ such ~~a manner~~ that in the decoupled state movement of the take-off, with a stationary drive, causes a movement component of the at least one coupling element ~~being~~<u>in an</u> orthogonal <u>direction</u> thereto, and that movement of the take-off in the coupled state causes movement of the ~~at least one~~ coupling element<u>s</u> in a same direction <u>as take-off</u>.

18. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein <u>a</u> movement of the at least one coupling element is orthogonal with respect to movement direction of the drive and does not cause movement of the take-off.

19. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein rotational movement of the at least one coupling element causes rotational movement of the take-off.

20-32. (cancelled)

33. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling element is pre-stressed with respect to the take-off and/or with respect to the drive.

34. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein a mechanical potential formed by a storage device, which has to be overcome for the movement of the take-off, acts on the coupling element.

35. (cancelled)

36. (cancelled)

37. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling element consists of at least one roller element or sliding element.

38. (currently amended) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or the sliding element is guided in the drive ~~in such a manner~~such that the roller element or the sliding element moves in a radial direction with respect to said drive.

39. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or the sliding element is pressed outwards by a spring element preferably consisting of a leg spring.

40. (currently amended) The device according to claim 37, wherein the take-off is configured such that the take-off comprises at least one projection at ~~the~~an inner side on which the roller element or sliding element moves.

41. (previously presented) The device according to claim 37, wherein the roller element or slide element can give way in case of a relative movement between the drive and take-off when the drive and take-off are not coupled with each other.

42. (currently amended) The device according to claim 38, wherein the drive and the take-off are configured such that the roller element or sliding element can move inwards in case of rotation of the drive and overcome potential of the spring element wherein torque generated ~~thereby~~by said spring element is not sufficient to overcome a mechanical potential at the take-off, which is formed by a storage device.

43. (canceled)

44. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling locking element is supported ~~in~~ such ~~a manner~~ that a movement being necessary for engagement is perpendicular to an attack direction.

45. (currently amended) The device according to claim 1, wherein a mass center of the coupling locking element is selected such that, when the drive and take-off are not coupled with each other, the coupling locking element is supported ~~with regard to~~in its rotational axis ~~that~~whereby an engagement of the drive and take-off cannot occur in case of accelerations in an attack direction.

46. (previously presented) The device according to claim 1, wherein the coupling locking element is connected to a switch element by a coupling locking spring.

47. (currently amended) The device according to claim 46, wherein the switch element is operated by ~~the~~an actuator which comprises an electromagnet arrangement.

48. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the coupling locking spring is arranged and configured such that when the switch element is operated by ~~the~~an electromagnet arrangement of the actuator, the coupling locking element can be moved into a position by the coupling locking spring in which the drive and take-off are coupled with each other.

49. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the switch element and/or the coupling locking element comprises a switch element spring.

50. (currently amended) The device according to claim 49, wherein, for coupling, the switch element can be moved by ~~the~~an actuator such that the switch element spring is pre-

stressed and that the coupling locking element connected to the switch element can be moved into a coupled position by ~~the~~ spring forces.

51. (previously presented) The device according to claim 50, wherein the movement of the coupling locking element into a coupled position is limited by a stop so that the coupling locking spring can be pre-stressed.

52. (currently amended) The device according to claim 50, wherein the pre-stress of the switch element spring is suitable to move the coupling locking element into a decoupled position, when a magnetic force of ~~the~~an actuator is removed from the switch element for a short period of time.

53. (currently amended) The device according to claim 50, wherein the pre-stress of the coupling locking element and/or the switch element spring is suitable to release the switch element from ~~the~~an electromagnet arrangement of the actuator for decoupling, when a magnetic force of the actuator is removed from the switch element, and also when the coupling locking element is still clamped between the coupling elements due to an external torque acting on the drive.

54. (previously presented) The device according to claim 46, wherein the coupling locking element and the switch element are configured separately from each other and each comprises a spring element.

55. (currently amended) The device according to claim 54, wherein the switch element is operated by ~~the~~an actuator which comprises an electromagnet arrangement.

56. (currently amended) The device according to claim 54, wherein the spring elements are arranged such that the switch element holds the coupling locking element in a decoupled

position and releases the coupling locking element when ~~it~~the coupling locking element is operated by the actuator, so that said coupling locking element can assume a coupled position.

57. (previously presented) The device according to claim 54, wherein the coupling locking element is connected to the coupling locking spring and the switch element is connected to the switch element spring.

58. (previously presented) The device according to claim 57, wherein the coupling locking element is held in a decoupled condition by the switch element by its switch element spring, wherein the switch element spring is pre-stressed.

59. (currently amended) The device according to claim 58, wherein the pre-stress of the switch element spring is suitable to release the switch element from ~~the~~an electromagnet arrangement of the actuator for decoupling, when a magnetic force of the actuator is removed from the switch element, ~~especially~~ also when the coupling locking element is still clamped between the coupling elements due to an external torque acting on the drive.

60. (currently amended) The device according to claim 37, wherein ~~the~~an actuator comprises an electromagnet consisting of at least one yoke and a coil, wherein ~~the~~an effective direction of the magnetic field between the switch element and the yoke is perpendicular with respect to ~~the~~an attack direction.

61. (currently amended) The device according to claim 60, wherein a current is provided through the coil for coupling the drive and the take-off, said current effecting a magnetic flux through the yoke and the coupling locking element and/or the switch element, which are at least partially magnetically permeable, wherein the coupling locking element is

moved such that the roller element or sliding element can transmit a torque onto the take-off.

62. (canceled)

63. (canceled)

64. (previously presented) A lock device comprising a device according to claim 1.

65. (canceled)

66. (canceled)